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G. T. RUDY, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1874.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,
Hon. ANTOINE DUBUCLET,
OF IBERVILLE.

For Congressmen.

FIRST DISTRICT,
Hon. J. HALE SYMPHER.

SECOND DISTRICT,
Hon. HENRY C. DIBBLE.

THIRD DISTRICT,
Hon. C. B. DARRALL.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
Hon. GEORGE L. SMITH.

FIFTH DISTRICT,
Hon. FRANK MOREY.

SIXTH DISTRICT,
Hon. CHARLES E. NASH.

We are pleased to note the nomination of A. Dumont Esq., as Republican State Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District.

We have reason to expect that the Republicans therein will do service to themselves and the party in his hearty election.

The State Democratic Convention which meets on Monday promises to be exceedingly lively. What, with twenty five delegates elected from every corner of the State and the band of devoted followers who will be present from the country parishes, the managers of the body will have work to make the ill assorted assemblage conform to even a semblance of concord in their deliberations. Something humorous may be expected at Baton Rouge.

The Louisianian may always be found at Staud's news and periodical depot No. 69 Canal street; and the old stand of Geo. Ellis, opposite the Post Office, where may be obtained the current news journals and literature of the day.

Hon. F. A. Chaudron has received the nomination for the Senate from the Sixth District. It was a great triumph for friend Chaudron, for we happen to know that strong efforts were made by prominent officials to secure the nomination of Mr. A. K. Johnson. We hope the Republicans will put forth their best efforts to secure the election of this independent representative by an overwhelming majority.

Hon. T. T. Allain has been nominated in the West Baton Rouge Senatorial District for the State Senate. The Republicans of that District have done themselves credit by such a choice; and we hope the parish nominations for members of the House and parish officers throughout the District may be of like character.

Col. Samuel J. Ireland, Rector of Alcorn University was in the city during the week and gave us the pleasure of seeing his jovial face.

Few men in this country have more to be proud of than Col. Ireland. Blessed with a competency and cheered by an amiable and loving wife he can enjoy the fruits of his labor—gathered amid much trouble, toil and strife—in the future without notice of the little dogs that bark, or cautious foes.

Pecksniff and Podsnap are the endearing terms the *Pionere* and *Times* apply to each other. Dickens, in his admirable delineation of hypocritical and gross selfishness, depicted in the portrayal of these two characters, has given our morning contemporaries exceedingly adequate prototypes which the public will readily appreciate.

To all dozen or more colored com mittees of the Methodist Church at Shreveport whom the *Bulletin* mentions with so much gratulation as having been wooed—over to the White League may in view of the purpose and objects of that organization as evidenced in the nine murders, mostly of colored men, specified by thirty respectable citizens as having occurred within the last two months as League work, be considered as converts well obtained by this murderous organization. It occurs to us, however, that a black man are to be made to join so peculiarly chivalric a clan it might be as well to change its name; as at present its avowed principle (?) are presumably inimical to such association. Score one for the *Bulletin* organ for excellence of the League.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

The New Orleans Times, a professed reformer, has, strange to say, confined its attacks exclusively upon colored men; notwithstanding there is such abundance of game of a higher order to be found among the very class represented by one of the proprietors of that paper, and one of its editors. Scarcely an issue of that paper has appeared since it came under its present management, but has contained severe attacks, and in some instances gross misrepresentations of colored officials. Gov. Antoine, Superintendent Brown, Treasurer Dubuclet, Senator Pinchback, and every other prominent colored man have come in for a share of abuse from this disreputable and mendacious sheet, which like the wolf in sheep's clothing is attempting to rob this people and community, under pretense of being a reformer hoping thereby to cover up its own infamies.

One of the proprietors, Mr. Chas. Clinton, Vice President of the Y. M. Christian association and a modern would be reformer made his debut by turning up a candidate for Auditor before the Radical Republican Convention at Baton Rouge, and succeeded (rumor says) in securing the nomination by purchase; and is now making an unrelenting war upon the Honorable Antoine Dubuclet, the nominee of the Republican party for re-election as State Treasurer, because he, Mr. Dubuclet, opposes the Auditorial ring and refuses to be a party to the robberies contemplated by Messrs. Clinton and Co. It is a well known fact that this same man Clinton only escaped impeachment by the Legislature last winter by suppressing by improper means the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of his office.

Another proprietor and the chief editor, one Stoutmeyer, an imported adventurer—not a citizen of the United States much less of the State of Louisiana—who occupies the lucrative position, at the handsome salary of \$4500 per annum of solicitor to his immaculate brother-in-law Clinton, and a stranger, with no interest in this State, except the paper which is being used to vilify our people, white and black, and which will be sold out as soon as their term of office shall expire; a man who when Mr. Clinton had to make good a defalcation as sub-Treasurer of the United States, offered to bribe a U. S. Senator to get his influence to pass a relief bill. The idea of such persons setting themselves up as censors of their betters, puts to shame every exhibition of effrontery and brazen impudence ever known.

We claim that the meanest, most dishonest and disreputable colored man in the State of Louisiana, with his colored skin, is a thousand times more preferable than these adventurously knaves who have come like the grasshoppers; have eaten up every green thing and are as hateful to the community as the lice and locusts that were sent upon Egypt.

We can only express our contempt of these frauds upon humanity by quoting the language of a contemporary applied to one of their ilk who says: "But what can we expect from men of their stripe it would be as absurd to look for anything good in Satan as in them. We might make the depths below the lowest depths in hell's bubbling cauldron of slimiest rottenest for forty million years; claw out, one by one, with Satan's steel pointed digits every particle of festering filth in the great out-house pits of the buried city of pandemonium; fish forever for lost patrid souls in the yawning abysses of despair, with barbed hooks and a patent twist from Satan's red-hot tail and we could not fish up another Clinton, or another Stoutmeyer."

THE WHITE LEAGUE AND ITS OPERATIONS.

Trustworthy information from Claiborne parish informs us that a reign of terror is prevalent there, unparalleled in the history of the State. Murder, mob violence, and intimidation are in the ascendant; and the good citizens, irrespective of party, have called upon Governor Kellogg to afford them necessary relief in the vindication of outraged law, and the protection of their lives

and property. In this connection we trust that Congressman Morey's Committee on Peace and Order will take due cognizance, and act with the promptitude their organization has given us reason to expect.

Five murders of inoffensive and defenseless colored laborers are authoritatively announced as the result of White League operations within three weeks in Caddo parish. Crime and lawlessness stalk rampant in the vicinity of Shreveport. To Republicans and other citizens inimical to the suicidal and desperate policy of the White League free speech and public expression is denied. "Governor" McEnery, in his recent orations in that vicinity, urging this inhibition as "the proper method" to pursue with their opponents.

The *Iberia Progress* details a frightful condition of affairs as prevalent in that parish; it states:

"For the last fortnight imagination can not conceive the atrocious crimes of barbarism committed on the poor harmless and defenseless negroes—their huts and houses, every night surrounded by a horde of vandals enshrouded in the name of White Leaguers, who discharge volleys of shot guns on the residences of these poor unfortunate people. Even in broad daylight, wherever they are met, the most cruel chastisements are inflicted. Notwithstanding the servile punishment, they are afterwards exiled from the parish at the peril of life, if caught in a certain lapse of time. Most of them are property holders, and are comfortably settled. These poor people are made to abandon their homes, families, crops, interest, etc., to the villainous persecutors of freedom."

St. Martinville has passed under the hand of the mob. Governor Kellogg having been officially informed on the 17th inst., that an armed body of five hundred lawless White Leaguers had taken possession of the Court house and offices, ousting their incumbents and forcing the parish officers to resign.

SIGNIFICANT.

Of the recent elections in North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky the National Republican, regarded as the Presidential organ, says:

"The results have not surprised us in the least."

"It is useless to deny the fact that the real import of the Democratic victories evidenced by these results is a temporary misfortune to the Republican party. We say temporary, because we believe that a close analysis of the campaigns in question will show such a condition of feeling among the Southern whites as will arouse the Republican party of the nation to a better realization of the true condition of affairs in the South. Everywhere the tocsin which rallied the ex-Confederate forces to the struggle was the 'everlasting nigger.' The civil rights issue was forced upon public attention even in the election of constables, and war against the blacks became the recognized battle-cry of the Conservatives in the bar-rooms, in the highways and byways, on the hustings, in their churches, in their camp-meetings, and in the privacies of social life. At no time since the close of the war, except, perhaps, during the reign of the Ku-Klux-Klan, has this unanimity of opposition on the part of the majority of the whites been more perfectly developed. Its indirect influence was felt even within the lines of the Republican party, and dozens of Republican nominees became so thoroughly demoralized as to attempt to conciliate where duty demanded an aggressive policy. In this deplorable fact the lesson of these campaigns is to be found. The blacks, true to themselves, did not follow their Conservative enemies, and finding that their Republican friends were inclined to temporize with their rights, did not vote their full strength. To this we ascribe the loss of North Carolina and the election of the Ku-Klux ticket. A private letter from that State thus truthfully describes the general result: 'Judge Kerr, a man who is supposed to have been implicated in some way in the murder of Stephens by the Ku-Klux, is elected judge of the Superior Court in the Greensboro' districts over Col.

Ruffin, Independent Democratic, by about 800 majority. Stradwick, the solicitor elect of the same district, was a chief of a Klan, and was engaged in raids, as appeared by the testimony taken in the Holden impeachment trial. Schenck elected judge in place of Logan in the Charlotte district, was a leading Ku-Klux, as he confessed before the Scott committee. McCoy, probably elected judge in the Wilmington district, was a leading Ku-Klux. Holden and the *Era* made war on the Republican organization, and the Democrats have carried Wake, taking a Senator and four members of the House of Representatives. Holden is a treacherous devil. He is in favor of a new party. His cry now is, 'back seats for the carpet-baggers and the niggers.' Jim Boyd was elected to the Legislature in a Democratic county, (Alamance,) because he favors Legislative amnesty to the Ku-Klux indicted for murder. Plato Durham was defeated by a large majority. He was looked upon as John Pool's candidate. All the capital, the Democrats had civil rights. All the Republicans on the stump opposed civil rights, and for that reason thousands of colored men stayed away from the polls. I should think this strong opposition to civil rights would give Republican leaders in the North a grand opportunity to rally the Republican party to the old position held in '67 and '68, when there was such a clamor in the South against giving the blacks the ballot and the right to testify and sit as jurors. The result here demonstrates the fact that Southern white men, Republican as well as Democrats, are opposed to making the black man equal before the law to a white man. The Democrats this time took possession of the polling places as they did in 1870, when the Ku-Klux were in perfect organization. I believe you will find when the vote is all in that enough colored men stayed away from the polls to have carried this State by a good majority."

CIVIL RIGHTS.
NOTES FROM THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION AT DETROIT, MICH.
(Correspondence in National Republican.)
DETROIT, August 7, 1874.
It is a matter of interest to the educators of the country who are now assembled here in national convention that so few of their co-workers are present from the States of the South. The North and West are very fully represented. State Superintendent Fleming, of Tennessee, and Superintendent J. H. Johnson, of South Carolina, are the only white superintendents present from that section. State Superintendent Cardozo, of Mississippi, is the only one of the colored superintendents who is here. He came accompanied by United States Senator (elect) Bruce and Secretary of State Hill, of the same State. These gentlemen put up at the Biddle house, the second hotel of the city. As might well be expected the old cry of "nigger" was raised. There were enough of Bourbons present to rise and say, "Mr. Proprietor, we object." How could it be otherwise when there were there in the same hotel two Democratic Jersey women, one Democrat from Virginia, and one of the same ancient faith from the Old State of Kentucky? The three colored gentlemen from Mississippi, after entering their names, were provided with rooms. So far so good, but the tug of war was certain. It mattered not as to the gentlemanly bearing of the parties, and I may say, in passing, that none were more gentlemanly, both in manner and appearance.

Supper was very soon announced by a colored waiter through the wide halls of the various floors of the hotel, and of course, the three colored guests having arranged their toilettes, proceeded to the dining-room, where they took their seats. At table were seated two ladies and a child from New Jersey. At another table sat two men, who, on seeing the colored gentlemen in the room, dropped their knives and forks as suddenly as if they were struck by lightning. There were probably a hundred ladies and as many gentlemen in the dining-room at the time, but only two of the former and two of the latter seemed in the least inclined to drop their tenderloins as a sacrifice to the prejudice against colored persons. The two ladies, after a few moments' reflection, concluded to withdraw. One of them—the mother—attempted to remove the child; but the child, having no prejudice against the colored gentle-

men present, strongly objected to being taken from his berries and cream, till finally the mother seized him and forced him to go with her. It was a sight to witness the little creature looking backward at his splendid plate of berries.

Now it was time for old Virginia to move, and for proud Kentucky to follow after, last but not least. And so these two made for the proprietor. Said "old Kentucky," "Sir you have niggers in your house. How much do I owe you?" And the Virginian, following, said: "An insult landlord; an insult. My bill, also, please." The landlord, not then knowing the official dignity of the objectionable guests, nor the fact that they came to the educational convention, grew pale, and trembled at the prospect of ruined business if the entertained the colored men any longer. This ended the first act. Now for the second.

As I said, the balance of the guests cared not a whit for the presence of colored men among them, but acted toward them as they did toward each other. In fact, there was but one United States Senator in the hotel, and he was a colored man. There was another in the city, but here he had his own home. I mean Hon. Mr. Chandler, who, at the splendid reception given to the delegates, made no distinction on account of color. The night passed. The colored gentlemen remained in the hotel. Morning came, and with it came the hotel clerk knocking at the Senator's door. Rap, rap, rap. "Come in," responded Superintendent Cardozo. Seeing the clerk, Senator Bruce inquired, "Well, sir, what is your errand?" Tremblingly the clerk responded, "Well, gentlemen the proprietor instructs me to say to you that you must not appear in the dining-room again, and that you can have your meals served in your rooms." "Well, well," said the Senator, "and we are in the State of Michigan. Now if we were in Kentucky we might expect this kind of usage, but here in Michigan, who would?" Tell the landlord," he continued, "tell the landlord I'll see him in a few moments." The clerk departed, Bruce, Cardozo and Hill consulted together as to the proper course to be pursued.

They concluded to pay their bills and go from the city, but on reaching the office they found an unexpected turn in the tide. There were in the hotel at least a hundred and fifty guests who were members of the convention, and who seriously objected to the ill-treatment of their friends. These, through a spokesman, said to the proprietor: "Well, sir, these gentlemen are members of our convention, and if they leave this hotel we leave with them; and, what is more, if they cannot find courteous treatment in Detroit, we will ask the convention to adjourn to a town in this State of Michigan where they and we will be treated courteously." The effect of this eloquence was magical. "Breakfast is ready for you, gentlemen," said the landlord, and the colored men, accompanied by W. P. Rogers, Esq., of New Orleans, went to breakfast in the dining-room, where their presence caused no further sacrifice of tenderloin or of berries and cream. In the course of the day Bruce and Hill went to Niagara, but Mr. Cardozo, feeling that his treatment was the result of a concession, change to the Russell house, which is the first-class hotel of the city, where he is treated with all the courtesy enjoyed by others. Before Cardozo's departure the proprietor of the Biddle house made an apology for his conduct, which did him credit. I name the fact as an act of justice to that gentleman, and at the special request of Mr. Cardozo.

This ends the second act. Now comes another picture of the "civil rights" experience of these colored gentlemen during their attendance on the educational convention. This will show how varied may be the experience of a colored man if he chances to have a tolerably light complexion.

On the arrival of the Mississippi delegation, one of their number, Mr. Cardozo, went into a barber shop kept by an Irishman. "Shave me?" "Yes, sir," answered Cardozo. The barber proceeded in the usual way till he came to dress Cardozo's hair. "You've been traveling," Mister," said Pat. "Yes," said Cardozo. "I thought so by the stiffness of your hair," said Pat, winding up with the suggestion, "a good shampoo will take all that stiffness out." "Shampoo?" then, said Cardozo. The Irish barber worked very hard for twenty minutes, but gave it up, saying, "I guess, 'sur, it won't all come out."

WOUNDED IN THE HOUSE OF ITS FRIENDS.

The Southern Democratic party led by astute, clever leaders—men whose knowledge of politics and political affairs have made them all potent in years past in the government of the country; has thrown aside a golden opportunity in de-

ference to their ill concealed rancor and foolish prejudices, which will never occur again for that party's ascendancy and power.

A short time since the busy bustling North, fair index of the tempo and characteristics of a people grown strong in a day, with the vigor, strength, and indiscretion of youth, fell into a reaction in sentiment about the South consequent to the reconstruction measures of the war and the outgrowth of some of the conditions here, which promised the largest aid to the political organization known as Southern Democrats. A sympathy was begotten through the press, through business associations, and by the yet stronger influences of social life, always magnetically wielded by the South, that occasioned the largest hopes of ultimate success.

Negro governments, "carpet bag and scallawag rule" and like cries, were announced from one end of the country to the other by these clever Southern Democratic leaders, as provocative of a feeling of disgust at the North that they confidently trusted would be of efficient service in the immediate thereafter.

But, "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee." As in the famous Greeley and conciliation campaign of '72 the leaders counted without their hosts. Assuming the dissatisfaction of the North at the condition of affairs South to be other than what it was, the Democratic rank and file reviving their old war cry of 'hatred to the negro' began operations on their own account.

The citizenship of the black man should be made a nullity. White Leaguers openly announcing their desperate programme of violence and intimidation must be formed and be made the nucleus about which the remnants of the old Democracy should rally in a final and decisive struggle for victory. The more prudent Democratic leaders who counseled moderation and a wiser policy for the present, were set aside; and the organization for "a white man's government" came into existence like an infant prodigy—armed at all points, and eager for war to the knife against "the negroes and their allies."

To threaten and to act are synonymous, where there is little if any hindrance, to our Southern hot bloods. Louisiana, with other Southern States, has experienced the work of this pernicious organization. Murder and rapine devastating some of the fairest parishes of the State; destroying its labor and retarding our agricultural interests have invited attention to the true condition of affairs South which the North in its haste for increased business and money getting to obliterate and wipe out the rough impressions of the war, would have willingly passed by.

But this very feeling has occasioned our defense. Viewing with horror and aversion the purpose and objects of the White Leagues and conscious as they have never been before of the malignancy and recklessness of Southern Democratic leaders who would tumble down the fabric erected at so much cost for purely Democratic, Republican government here, the nation has again become roused at the peril which now menaces its cherished institutions. "Wounded in the house of its friends," the White League has given a blow to the Democracy, which its continued aggressions now so wantonly pursued will cause to result in absolute total discomfiture, and death.

PUBLIC ORDER.

The lawless condition of affairs in very many of the parishes of this State invoke action on the part of the Governor that in the interests of a suffering community, and law abiding and defenseless citizens, he cannot longer delay.

The plea that the White League or other kindred political organizations are using their partymachinery to produce rebellion as legitimate weapons to political opponents, will neither in the estimation of the country nor the opinion of our own people deter the law from being rigorously enforced; and the power of the State's Executive essayed to the utmost in behalf of violated authority for the suppression of mob violence.

Conciliation with avowed insurrection is impossible. When either through a mistaken sense of public opinion or in the fervor of partisan politics any considerable number of the people determine to override the constituted authorities and enact lawlessness—inciting riot and rapine; however undesirable to Executive inclination the task of restoring order may be there is no other course left than the summary one of armed and legal interference.

The State Metropolitan Police force and the law requiring the disturbed parishes to themselves bear the brunt of the expense incurred for the suppression of the lawlessness in their midst are adequate for peace if vigorously and rightly used. The Governor may not longer delay. He has used every legitimate effort of conciliation to promote order. He is now confronted with incipient and armed rebellion in many parishes. Sworn to enforce the law and bound by solemn constitutional obligations he must use all the appliances of power at his command to restore rightful authority. Diligence hereafter will be criminal. Already the gubernatorial hesitation to use necessary remedies has provoked additional outrage.

The spectacle thus far afforded of the Executive of a great State permitting the present lawless condition of affairs to continue is not in itself conducive to respect either at home or abroad. Undoubtedly hitherto, the Governor has hesitated from the most praiseworthy considerations. But now there is no other alternative than the exercise of his legal authority. Law, order, the welfare of the State, and above all the preservation of the lives of defenseless citizens, whose only protection is the strong arm of authority as alike combine to urge in this behalf.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE NEW ENGLAND WEEKLY JOURNAL."

OF APRIL, 1728.
[From the Pen and Pencil]
There are measures concerning the matter this paper yet to be considered, and which, in our opinion, will be greatly to the advantage of the colony, and which we desire to be suggested to the Hon. Philip Carter, Esq., as well as to the Hon. John Carter, Esq., who will be present at the meeting of the Hon. Council on the 10th inst.

The first of the most interesting and useful books that make a valuable and serviceable, but the most of the true Nature of Things. We have substituted in the new edition, the good Effects of Knowledge would become as visible as they are excellent. An Instance of the Truth of which, is illustrated in the following Relation.

"It is not out of some Man's Remembrance, that a Young Gentleman, of no Fortune, a Student at Oxford, fell in Love with an Irishwoman's Daughter of that Town whose Circumstances were very low; he had Philosophy enough to despise superfluous Wealth; and Judgment to foresee the Necessity of a Competency to Live; but Love was headstrong, and too hard Reason, so that after a Year or two of ineffectual Delay, they bid Adieu to their Stars, and had Come enough to marry. The Scholar gained a Wife, and lost a Substantial Estate, the only small Subsistence before depended on."

"The Ian-keeper often upbraided the Bridegroom, with the late Effects of his Learning, and thought it very strange, as he well might, that while every Body told him Son-in-law was a great Scholar, whole Stock of Knowledge could not help him to one Penny of his own getting."

"Six or Seven Months after Marriage, the Father-in-law miserably poor, and the Country which his Industry maintained his Life-time, dying with his Goods he left behind were seized by his Creditors, and a poor Son-in-law was a great Scholar, whole Stock of Knowledge could not help him to one Penny of his own getting."

BOOK TABLE.

"The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century." By J. A. Froude, M. A. Folio. II and III. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

weighty, and their patience less forlorn. Their only subject of their conversation now, was their Melancholy Dread of what would become of the poor infant, who was to be born a beggar.

"But sitting constantly together from morning to night, the scholar often fixed his eyes with his melancholy observation on the motion of his wife's fingers, in the dextrous management of her needles: He took it into his imagination, that it was not impossible to contrive a little loom, which might do the work with much more expedition. This thought he communicated to his wife, and joined his head to her hands, the endeavor succeeded to their wish; and thus the ingenious 'Stocking-loom,' which is so common now, was first invented by which he did not only make himself and his family happy, but he left his nation indebted to him for a benefit which enables them to export silk stockings in great quantities, and to vast advantage, to those very countries, from whence before, they used to bring them at considerable loss in the balance of their traffic.

OUR EXCHANGES.

In an article on "Packard and Pinchback" in the *Iberian* of the 16th, inst., that journal says:

"The satisfactory solution of the disturbing issue, which represented in hostile attitude on the floor of the State Convention, those admitted champions of the Republican party of this State, whose names stand at the head of this article, will be welcome news to the hosts of friends of the spirited rivals for the Presidency of the State Central Committee of the Republican party. Representatives of the distinguished elements of a common party, their estrangement contained a menace to an organization which owes much of its success to their talents and their devotion. And through the storm which boded evil to their supporters, hope smiled on the spectacle that witnessed their reconciliation."

"S. B. Packard has deserved well of the Republicans of Louisiana. When he came among them, they had no organization; and they held their rights by a precarious tenure. And the great party of which he is the central figure to-day is indebted more for its effectiveness, to him than to any other living man."

"And Senator Pinchback holds a claim against the Republican party of Louisiana for which they can never fully compensate him. They should not forget that more than Roman devotion with which, two years ago, he offered himself on the altar of his party. When the fate of Republicanism in Louisiana, depended on his courage and loyalty, he proved himself equal to the trying emergency, and his heroic conduct can never be forgotten."

"The Vicksburg Plain Dealer observes progress in Cairo, Ill. The Hon. T. W. Cuddeback in his editorial correspondence thus writes of that city:

"I did not wish to lay over here, the least I thought of all places, but after taking dinner yesterday, the proprietor of this first-class hotel, gave me an urgent invitation to remain here until 2:30 p. m. to-day, when the train will leave for Chicago. The House is nearly full of guests; I take my dinner with all of them; the table at which I sit is generally full; nobody seems to frown at me; the white waiters, and ladies at that—are polite and attentive; I expect to pay for my fare; my name is on the register; the 'Bulletin' of this morning makes a note of my being in the city, and I must conclude that there is civil rights in Egypt—southern Illinois."

"A Braggart, Coward and a Bully" are the gentle names which the Jackson Pilot applies to one Colonel Furlong of Warren County a pseudo Republican participant in the recent "color line" at Vicksburg.

The Sugar Planter commends in approving terms the strong party endorsement of Senator Pinchback.

The Americans Club, so famously known as one of the best associations of young gentlemen in the city, has been recently reorganized, with Jas. D. Kennedy, as President, Jas. O. Hoggett, Vice President, A. L. Henderson Secretary, and Frederick Simms Treasurer.

The concentration of bile in a person of choleric disposition is apt to result in blood letting to an antagonism, unless there is some outlet. Fortunately the "editor in chief" of the *Times* is a gentleman whose diffusive occupation prevents the condensation of the wrongs heaped on him by one Lawler from any ready expression than the saint like meekness evinced in the columns of his journal.

The so recent visit of the English historian, Mr. Froude, to this country has made the educated and reading American public tolerably acquainted with the author.

Apart from the well known character of Mr. Froude's historical researches there are marked traits about the man himself which were made particularly prominent by the nature of controversy with Father Burke, the Irish-American champion of Ireland and her wrongs. English to his soul, and therefore, a true Tory, it is natural that in all his writings about Ireland Mr. Froude should assume not only a patronage for the undoubted wrongs of England's administration, but that his tone towards the Irish rebels should be quite as bitter, though mildly denunciatory, as when with the bad blood of the White boy conspiracy, Father Sheehy without legal examination or remedy, was condemned. The book throughout, far from being written with the unbiased temper of the historian is marked by a lack of justice, and even of partial fairness to the Irish insurgents which mars the excellence of its composition and the force of the historical events it seeks to detail.

Of one feature however Americans will obtain an insight, and that is the clearly brutal and therefore terrible manner in which England punished the Irish. Take this event of our historians research as an example of one of those cases in which occasionally measured justice was innocent."

"This gentleman [Mr. Fitzgerald] did by decisive measures effectually break the insurgent organization in Tipperary, so that when the rebellion came the most dangerous country in Ireland lay motionless. These were not gentle measures. He used the whip freely, and he made one mistake which was not forgotten. A man named Wright, at Clonmel, was suspected of connection with the United Irishmen. The suspicion in all likelihood was well founded. On searching him a letter was found in his pocket in French. Fitzgerald did not understand the language, but his mind, like that of any one else, was full of the expected French invasion. The letter, though utterly innocent, was treated as an evidence of guilt, and Wright was severely flogged. He prosecuted the High Sheriff afterwards, and recovered £500 as damages."

"Fitzgerald has been rewarded with a black name in Irish legend, and with the scorn of foolish historians, he was rewarded also by the knowledge that by his general nerve and bravery he had probably saved at least ten thousand lives, and the English Government, though generally too proud to remember good service in Ireland, yet so far acknowledged Fitzgerald's merits that they paid his fine and ordered him a baronet."

GOSSIP.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM.—Has dispelled the awe and solemnity in other times attached to ghosts.

Now the Democratic tendency of the age has brought the stately manners and grand and lofty style of the ancient departed, down to the base level of table rappings, pulling off one's shoes, and pinching one's cheeks or neck, as if these were the sum of ghostly aspirations. Then, too, conversations instead of being had in the pompous and stilted language of which Shakespeare and others of his contemporaries were cognizant, are now descended into talking trash, wordy rhapsodies, on unobtainable subjects, of which the medium, usually a profoundly ignorant person, discourses by the ream. All this sadly mingles old-time ideas, robbing the supernatural of all its dread.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE.—Of Seventy (Democrats) who called on Gov. Kellogg about the division of the registration offices, on the assumption that his Excellency would accept their gracious proposition to thus organize the registration bureau, seem to have left behind a very dissatisfied member, whose name being Lawler, is just now figuring extensively in the *Bulletin* as "a gentleman and man of honor," who hesitates not to attack the "independent" *Times*, and an "editor-in-chief," one Stoutmeyer, supposed to preside over that journal, as "lying and mendacious," and "unworthy of all credit."

Now, considering that while we have had a temporary cessation of the extreme heat experienced from the weather hitherto, to the season for the Fall fights has not exactly begun, we would advise the eager Lawler to keep hammering at his theme, and possibly phlegmatic Stoutmeyer may, at last take fire, and stepping down from his "high pedestal" give the required satisfaction.

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THE TILTON REECHER.

Scandal is not yet at an end. As we surmised at the beginning Beecher has turned the tables on Theodore Proving that "abused and crushed man" as a lover of black mail and an associate of certain free love, soiled doves; unworthy of confidence and confidence. Thus far the great preacher retains the public confidence. His assailants charges being unsustained.

Senator Stamps failed to get the nomination for Congress. In some cases such a defeat would be a disaster for which there is no remedy. It is not so in this case, for notwithstanding he was unsuccessful, he has more friends to-day than he would have had, if he had not been a candidate. He conducted the canvass in such a way that he made more friends than enemies, and his defeat can be attributed to no fault or mismanagement on his part. Senator Stamps stands well and his influence has not been in the least impaired by a defeat for which he is in no way responsible.

We endorse every word of the above from the *Louisiana State Register*, and wish to add that our own State has no Senator more energetic and worthy than T. B. Stamps. His efforts in the interest of his constituents are unceasing.

We are glad to learn that our friend, that staunch Republican, Hon. Harry Mahoney, has been nominated for the Senate in regular Convention by the Republicans of his district. We feel confident that he will lead the ticket to a triumphant victory.

THE OLD SONG.

A little feast, a little fast,
A little hour of play;
A little caught, a little lost—
So runs the world away!

A little maid, a little yes,
A little wish 'twas "may";
A little weeping in the night—
So runs the world away!

A little wind, a snow,
A little time to stay;
A little thought of former years—
So runs the world away!

[Appleton's Journal.]

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In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the *LOUISIANIAN* shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet. Valence and Borden.
Dunphy—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine and Hancock.
Dunphy—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
Desoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
Edouard—Boys and Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Auburton, between St. Claude and Marais.
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Balla.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth Districts; Chestnut, bet. Jackson and Philip.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Moore and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.
Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Bonaparte and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicite and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip.
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadix and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys; Locust, bet. Chio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prien and Palmym.
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledo and Louisiana Avenue.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Ursin.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mass—Boys and Girls; Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Obare and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

New Orleans Central High School—Boys 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prien and Soliman.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip, bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Summer—Boys; 352 Common.
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Elize.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Pety.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.
Asylum for Destitute Orphan Boys—St. Charles, bet. Valmont and Duval, Jefferson City.
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Lafayette, bet. Johnson and Prien.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Chartres and Bienville.
Boys House of Refuge—Perillat, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Immaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Blintra, Third District.
Female Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—83 Pety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tobouptoulas, southwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet. Broad and Delonch.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Inmate Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

Louisiana Retreat Inmate Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Harbottle.
Mt. Carmel Asylum—63 Pety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—390 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Chio, between Camp and Prytanik.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor. Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor. Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytanik, cor. St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Magant and French.

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.
St. Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calippe.
Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodrich.

FOREIGN CONSULS.
Austria—A. Elmer Badler, Consul, 17 Carondelet.
Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.
Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Pinyane Office.
Denmark—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Faconnet, Acting Consul, 11 St. Louis.
Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.
Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galii, Consul, 77 Conti.
Mexico—L. M. Arandano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.
Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Roun C. Gallier Court.
Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.
German Empire—John Kratt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Poydras.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.
Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 63 Barron.
Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul 44 Carondelet.
Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 37 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.
Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.
Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wessott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.
C. E. Bonant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
Baltic Telegraph Company—354 Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—32 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.
Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.
Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 34 Carondelet. European plan.
Central House—Mfr. D. Fownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupiou.
Ouchita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—

